

326 IAC 20-25-2 Definitions

Authority:

Affected:

Section 2. The following definitions apply throughout this rule:

- (1) “Air-assisted airless spray technology” means a coating application system in which the coating fluid (including a paint, gel coat, or resin) is supplied to the gun under fluid pressure and air is combined at the spray cap of the gun.**
- (2) “Airless spray technology” means a coating application system in which the coating fluid (including a paint, gel coat, or resin) is supplied to the gun under fluid pressure and air is not added to the gun.**
- (3) “As applied” means the coating or adhesive that is actually used for coating or gluing the substrate. It includes the contribution of materials used for in-house dilution of the coating or adhesive.**
- (4) “Clear gel coat” means a gel coat that contains no pigments.**
- (5) “Compression molding” means**
- (6) “Emission control device” is defined at 326 IAC 1-2-3.**
- (7) “Existing sources” means sources or emission units constructed or modified prior to June 28, 1998.**
- (8) “Filled resin” means.....**
- (9) “Flow coater” means a nonatomized application from which the resin leaves the tip of the applicator in continuous consolidated streams rather than as an atomized spray.**
- (10) “Gel coat” means a thermosetting resin surface coating, either pigmented or clear, that contains styrene (CAS. No. 100-42-5), methyl methacrylate (CAS. No. 80-62-6) or both that provides a cosmetic enhancement or protects the underlying layers of a plastic composites material. Gel coat does not include thermoplastic material such as polyethylene or thermosetting coatings that do not contain styrene such as epoxies.**
- (11) “Gel coat HAP content” means the HAP content as the gel coat is supplied by the gel coat manufacturer, plus any HAP added to the gel coat by the owner or operator (for example, as a thinner).**
- (12) “Hazardous air pollutant” is defined at 326 IAC 1-2-33.5.**
- (13) “High-volume, low-pressure air atomized spray technology” means a coating application system which is operated at an air pressure of less than ten (10) pounds per square inch gauge (psig) at the air cap of the spray gun.**
- (14) “Inert filler” means any non-HAP material, such as silica micro-spheres or micro-balloons, added to a resin or gel coat to decrease the density of the resin or gel coat or change other physical properties of the resin or gel coat.**
- (15) “Mold” means a hollow form or matrix for shaping a liquid or plastic substance.**

- (16) “Neat basis” means resins that are not diluted with other substances.
- (18) “New sources” are those sources that must comply with 326 IAC 2-4.1-1.
- (19) “Non-spray resin application technology” means any application technology in which the resin is not atomized or broken into droplets or aerosols as it is applied to the part being manufactured. This technology includes, but is not limited to those technologies commonly referred to as flow coaters (with chopped glass roving), pressure fed rollers, resin impregnators, and hand application (bucket and paint brush or paint roller).
- (20) “Open molding process” means any process in which the resin or gel coat is placed in the mold by hand, brushing, spraying, filament winding or other means, whereby the resulting surface is open to the surrounding air, or has the potential to be open to the surrounding air, during resin application and curing.
- (21) “Pigmented resins” means
- (22) “Production resin” means any thermosetting resin that contains styrene (CAS No. 100-42-5) or methyl methacrylate (CAS No. 80-62-6) and that is used to manufacture parts or products. Production resins do not include tooling resins, thermoplastic resins (for example, rotationally molded polyethylene), or thermosetting resins that do not contain styrene or methyl methacrylate (for example, epoxies).
- (24) “Production gel coat” means a gel coat that is used to manufacture parts and products.
- (25) “Resin” is a viscous substance of plant origin used principally in varnishes, adhesives, synthetic plastics, and pharmaceuticals.
- (26) “Resin roller” means a fabric roller that is fed a continuous supply of catalyzed resin from a mechanical fluid pump.
- (27) “Resin transfer molding” means the process where resin is forced into a closed mold.
- (29) “Resin HAP content” means the HAP content as the resin is supplied by the resin manufacturer, plus any HAP added to the resin by the owner or operator (for example, as a thinner) and not including any inert fillers added to the resin.
- (30) “Tooling resin” means the resin used in the construction or repair of molds or prototypes (plugs).
- (32) “Tooling gel coat” means the gel coat used in the construction or repair of molds or prototypes (plugs).
- (33) “Vacuum assisted resin infusion molding” means the process in which a rigid mold is fitted with a flexible or semi-rigid cover that is able to maintain a tight vacuum. Reinforcement materials are placed in the mold and sealed with the vacuum-tight cover. A vacuum is applied to the sealed mold and resin is drawn into the mold through tubes from a closed container to one (1) or more resin inlet ports located on the mold cover. The resin is pulled through the reinforcements in the mold by the vacuum differential pressure between the vacuum on the part and the ambient pressure on the resin container.
- (34) “Vacuum assisted resin transfer molding” means a process similar to vacuum assisted resin infusion molding, except that the resin is injected under pressure and a vacuum is used to distribute the resin through the reinforcement in the mold.

(35) “Vacuum bagging” means a partially closed molding technology where after resin has been applied, a flexible cover is placed over the wet surface, sealed, and a vacuum pump is used to draw the air out from under the cover and press the cover down onto the part.

(36) “Vapor suppressed resin” is a polyester resin material which contains additives to reduce VOC evaporation loss to less than sixty (60) grams per square meter of surface area as determined and certified by resin manufacturers.

(37) “Volatile organic compound” (VOC) is defined at 326 IAC 1-2-90. (*Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 20-25-2*)